

To Let.

TO LET,
From 1st February next.

A LARGE DWELLING-HOUSE, on Robinson Road next to "Rocklands," containing 10 Rooms, with a large Asphalted Tennis Court, and commanding a magnificent view of the Harbour.

Apply to
JOSEPH & LEVY,
39, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, January 9, 1891.

MOUNT KELLETT.

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR 12 Months or less, a BANGOR, 5 Rooms and TENNIS COURT. For Particulars, apply to
Messrs. PALMER & TURNER.

Hongkong, December 1, 1890.

TO BE LET.

A Five-Roomed HOUSE, No. 3, "Wild Dell" BUILDINGS, Wanchai Road (opposite Battery). No. 1 (corner House facing East) and No. 6 (corner House facing West), RICHMOND TERRACE. The former with Conservatory and Tennis Lawn. Each House contains Six Good Rooms and is pleasantly situated.

Apply to
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Secretary,
Humphreys's Estate and Finance Company, Limited.

Hongkong, December 30, 1890.

TO BE LET ON SOLD.

On favourable terms, with immediate Possession.

EIGHT HOUSES at "MOUNTAIN VIEW," Peak District, near Plunkett's Gap. If sold, part of the Purchase money can remain on Mortgage.

Apply to
JOHN A. JUPP,
Secretary,
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Ltd.

Hongkong, October 4, 1890.

KOW LOON.

TO LET.

Possession from 1st February.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING Co.'s ESTATE.

HEALTHY situated 5-ROOMED HOUSES, with BATH ROOMS complete. Splendid View. Moderate Rent. Gas laid on.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, January 3, 1891.

TO LET.

With immediate Possession.

NO. 11, PRAYA CENTRAL. A Spacious GODOWN—suitable for SHIPCHANDLER or STORE (late occupied by Messrs. BLACKBURN & Co.).

Also,
OFFICES—(above Messrs. DOUGLAS LAIR & Co.'s Premises).

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, December 16, 1890.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

TO LET.

THAT Suite of OFFICES on the First Floor of the Company's Premises in ICE HOUSE LANE, at present occupied by Messrs. HALLIDAY, WISE & Co., with entrance from Queen's Road. Possession from 1st March next.

Also,
ONE GODOWN on the GROUND FLOOR which can be let in connection with the above Office, or separately as desired.

For Full Particulars, apply to the MANAGER at the Depot, or to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, January 27, 1890.

TO LET.

BLUE BUILDINGS.

GODOWNS, Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, December 24, 1890.

TO LET.

NOS. 7, 9 & 11, SEYMOUR TERRACE. No. 4, Old Bailey Street. ROOMS in COLLIER'S CHAMBERS. OFFICES and CHAMBERS in CONNAUGHT HOUSE, Queen's Road Central. OFFICES in VICTORIA BUILDINGS. "TUBULUM," MARGARET ST. No. 3, Gough Hill, The Peak—FURNISHED.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, December 10, 1890.

TO BE LET AT THE PEAK.

ON Reasonable Terms, "CRAGIE BURN," containing DINING, DRAWING, RECEPTION ROOMS, OFFICES and 20 BED-ROOMS, with TWO TENNIS COURTS.

Apply to
THE SECRETARY,
Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, December 11, 1890.

TO LET.

With immediate Possession.

THE MARINE HOTEL, Situated on the PRAYA, opposite to the old P. & O. Wharf, comprising 22 BED-ROOMS, DINING-ROOM, BILLIARD ROOM, BAR, &c.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, December 10, 1890.

A RAMBLE THROUGH SOUTHERN FORMOSA.—By Mr. G. TAYLOR. This Article, which has been reprinted from the China Review, contains one of the best sketches of Formosa lately written. A few roughly-executed Woodcuts are included in the pamphlet.

May be had—Price, 21—of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and Messrs. KEMPER & WALSH, Limited, Hongkong; also, Mr. N. MOORE, Amoy.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underwritten Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

Hongkong, July 15, 1887.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 14, 1890.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 14, 1890.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Forty-Ninth Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on FRIDAY, the 30th Instant, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Auditors. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 30th Instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 10, 1891.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN, Decedent.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction made on the 5th January, 1891, Notice is hereby given that all Persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of WILLIAM BUCHANAN, late of Shanghai in the Empire of China, Share Broker, Decedent, who died at Shanghai, aforesaid, on the 16th August, 1890, intestate, and Letters of Administration to whose personal Estate and Effects were on the 21st October, 1890, granted by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction to SOLOMON SASSOON BENJAMIN, the duly constituted Attorney of LINA BUCHANAN, the Widow, are hereby required to send in writing Particulars of their CLAIMS to the Underwritten Solicitors for the Administrator, on or before the 1st April, 1891, after which time the Administrator will proceed to distribute the Assets of the Decedent among the Persons entitled thereto having regard only to the Claims of which he shall have had Notice.

All Persons INDEBTED to the said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment.

WOTTON & DEACON,
Solicitors,
35, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Dated the 8th day of January, 1891.

In the Goods of MRS. MARIA PERPETUA REYNARD, Decedent.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction made on the 5th January, 1891, Notice is hereby given that all Persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of MARIA PERPETUA REYNARD, late of Fairfield Villa, Addiscombe, aforesaid, who died at Fairfield Villa, Addiscombe, aforesaid, on the 29th June, 1889, intestate, and Letters of Administration to whose personal Estate and Effects were on the 11th December, 1890, granted by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction to ERNEST WILLIAM J. CUTLER of Victoria, aforesaid, Banker, are hereby required to send in writing Particulars of their CLAIMS to the Underwritten Solicitors for the Administrator, on or before the 24th February, 1891, after which time the Administrator will proceed to distribute the Assets of the Decedent among the Persons entitled thereto having regard only to the Claims of which he shall have had Notice.

All Persons INDEBTED to the said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment.

Dated the 10th day of January, 1891.

WOTTON & DEACON,
Solicitors,
35, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Occidental & Oriental Steam Ship Company.

TAKEING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship BELGIO will be despatched for San Francisco, Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 3rd February 1891, at 1 p.m., connection being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco \$225.00

To San Francisco and return, \$33.75

available for 6 months \$25.00

To Liverpool \$25.00

To London \$25.00

To other European ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this Line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10%. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Yokohama to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 60, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, January 10, 1891.

To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO. The Co.'s Steamship Formosa, Captain LEWIS, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 13th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAIR & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, January 11, 1891.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship Amoy, Capt. T. LAURANCE, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 13th Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 10, 1891.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

'THE GONDOLIERS.'

The Society will give their FIRST PERFORMANCE of

GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S NEW COMIC OPERA, ON

SATURDAY, the 31st Jan., commencing at 8 p.m.

Tickets \$2 each may be had of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., on Friday, 25th Inst., at 11 o'clock a.m.

Hongkong, January 10, 1891.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Club will be held at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 27th of January, at 4.30 p.m., at which the following Rules will be submitted for the approval of the Meeting:—

RULE.

If the Stewards or any ten Members of the Club who shall certify the same in writing shall be of opinion that the conduct of any member, either within or outside of the Club premises, and either in matters connected with racing or otherwise, has been injurious to the character, interests, welfare, good order, or credit of the Club, they shall be empowered to call on such member to resign, and if the member so requested shall not resign within one month after such request, the Stewards shall convene, or call, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Club for the purpose of expelling the said member. Such Extraordinary General Meetings shall be convened, called and held, and the resolutions thereat shall be passed, confirmed, and circulated, in the manner prescribed by rules 31 and 32 of the Club.

This Meeting has been called in consequence of the following written requisition which is signed by ten resident Members of the Club:

Resolved, on the 26th December, 1890, To the Honorable Jockey Club.

Members, We, the undersigned resident members of the Hongkong Jockey Club are of opinion that it is desirable for the interests of the Club that a rule should be forthwith passed and confirmed providing for the resignation or expulsion from the Club of any member whose conduct, either within or outside of the Club premises, and either in matters connected with racing or otherwise, has been injurious to the character, interests, welfare, good order, or credit of the Club. Accordingly we hereby request that such rule might be worded somewhat as follows:—

(Here follows the Rule as above set out, and the Signatures of the Ten Resident Members.)

By Order of the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club.

E. H. GORE-BOOTHE,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, January 10, 1891.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, CHEMISTS, &c.

PURE WINES.

WE beg to invite careful attention to the following selection from our Wine List, for we have succeeded in combining purity and excellence of quality with moderate prices.

SHERRY.

VINO GENEROSO—per case per bottle

generous robust wine, green seal \$6.00 \$0.80

VINO DE PASTO—medium dry wine with delicate flavour, red seal, \$10.00 \$1.00

AMONTILLADO—a high class natural wine, green seal, \$12.00 \$1.10

DELICIOUS—the very finest sherry procurable, 6 years in bottle \$14.00 \$1.25

PORT.

Superior quality, well matured, \$10.00 \$1.00

Invalid Port, gold seal, \$12.00 \$1.10

Old Tawny, soft and mature, black seal, \$14.00 \$1.25

Special selection of red wine, \$20.00 \$1.75

BURGUNDY.

BEAUNE—a full-bodied Red Burgundy with strengthening properties, \$14.00 \$1.25

CHABLIS—another White Burgundy, fine and robust, \$14.00 \$1.25

CHAMPAGNE.

AVIZE—a well matured, specially selected dry wine, \$18.00 \$1.75

LEMOINE—VIN-REUT—CUVEE ROYALE As supplied regularly to the Prince of Wales, House of Commons, and other noble clubs in London, \$22.00 \$2.00

Per case of 24 bottles \$23.00 \$1.00

We are Sole Agents in China for the Sale of this splendid Wine.

TELEPHONE No. 60.

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, January 10, 1891.

Business Notices.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COY., LTD.)

TAILORS AND DRESSMAKERS.

FANCY COSTUMES

DESIGNS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

EARLY ORDERS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination. Vessels. Agents. Date of Loading.

Bremon & Ports of Call. Prusson (s)..... Norddeutscher Lloyd. Jan. 18, at 11 a.m.

London, v. Suva Canal. Pacific (s)..... Butcherfield & Swire. Jan. 19, at 11 a.m.

Marsailles, v. Saigon. Yangtze (s)..... Arnold & Co. Jan. 20, at noon.

New York, v. Suva Canal. Guy Manning (s)..... Russell & Co. Jan. 22, at 1 p.m.

S. Francisco, v. Japan. China (s)..... Pacific Mail S. Co. Jan. 22, at 1 p.m.

Shanghai, v. Amoy. Amoy (s)..... S. S. Co. Jan. 23, at 4 p.m.

Shanghai, v. Amoy. Amoy (s)..... S. S. Co. Jan. 23, at 4 p.m.

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Shanghai, v. Amoy. Amoy (s)..... S. S. Co. Jan. 23

Innocent engineers suggest that the article will be developed, by means of a cheap source of almost unlimited power.

THE BIRTH OF THE UNITED STATES.—The fact that the total population of the United States has fallen below the popular estimate of 54,000,000 is likely to call attention to the fecundity of American women. Not long ago a sensational newspaper took a census of the children in certain fashionable quarters of this city, and brought to light the fact that comparatively few children gladdened the spacious homes of Murray Hill, and that the birth-rate here was alarmingly low. The last State census of Massachusetts brings out some interesting facts in relation to the number of married women having no children, which may set some of the hasty critics of the census thinking. We find that one-fifth of the native married women of Massachusetts are childless. It is said that in no country save France can a similar condition of affairs be found. On the other hand, instead of over 20 per cent, only 13.7 per cent of the foreign-born married women of Massachusetts are childless. What is true of this State is undoubtedly, in a greater or less degree, true throughout the country. The time has come when we must face the fact that the increase of population by birth is decreasing; that the tendency of the times among well-to-do Americans is to small families; and that one-fifth of our native married women are childless. *New York Press.*

BALDWIN'S PARACHUTE PERFORMANCE.

There was a large assemblage at the Race-course this afternoon to witness the parachute performance by the Baldwin Brothers, but unfortunately for the performers the great majority of the spectators chose to enjoy a gratis show outside the enclosure. There was no tower dive on this occasion, the balloon ascent and parachute descent constituting the whole programme. The exhibition however lasted a good deal longer than was intended, owing to the first balloon coming to grief. The upper portion of the balloon was of new cloth, and it showed its quality by splitting when put to the test. This accident fortunately occurred before it had carried the balloonist more than a few feet from the ground and consequently nothing worse happened to the performer than the few scratches and knocks incidental to his dropping in a clump of bamboo trees. The elder Baldwin was quite equal to the emergency and asked the spectators to wait for a few minutes as there was another balloon handy, which would be inflated as soon as possible, and the younger Baldwin had no sooner got his foot on the ground than he set to work making preparations for the inflation of balloon Number Two, responding to his brother's, "How do you feel, Willie? with a cheerful, "All right." Part of the necessary preliminaries to getting the second balloon ready was the passing of a rope through pulleys fixed at the end of a couple of tall poles, and the question "Anybody here who can climb a pole?" was answered by several volunteers eager to distinguish themselves. These were mostly of the class of men who go down to the sea in ships, and they all seemed to think themselves capable of going up to the top of a pole in their stockings. Their attempts, however, were not so successful as they seemed to expect, but they afforded the audience a good deal of amusement. At length one pole was topped by a gallant rat and the other by a Chinaman, and in a few minutes later the second balloon was inflated. On being let go it shot up rapidly and took a westerly direction, carrying the balloonist quickly away from the Racecourse. The height attained was not so great as on the occasion of the previous exhibition, as the balloon was being carried rapidly towards the west. The parachute spread itself beautifully and the descent was very pretty. It was impossible for those who the parachute alighted, and as it was getting dark the spectators did not wait for his return to the Race-course.

FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.

That Hongkong is veritably a place for the production of un-dry waders. That the most ugly and ignominious of these waders was the *Namoa* tragedy, and it scarcely lasted the traditional nine days. That residents who know the Colony, and who can realize the danger of a revolt of piracy here, can scarcely credit the cruelly shown by the powers that be. That probably in no other part of the civilized world would such a tragedy have passed over with so slight an official reference as has been made to this dastardly attack. That here in the very centre of Foreign commerce, and in the place where pirates and murderers were wont to be hung by the dozen, not a hand has been lifted to avenge these murders on a British vessel committed within forty miles of our Harbour. That although the leader of the pirates is well known and although it is shrewdly suspected where he is to be found, not a cent has been offered as a reward for his apprehension. That I have already asserted that the Hongkong Jubilee will by many fall like an ill-planned and feeble attempt at rejoicing until some honest attempt be made to administer justice to the *Namoa* pirates. That I might go farther, and state that until a reward is offered for the arrest of the leader of that awful crime, not a cent should be spent upon any rejoicing for our so-called Jubilee.

That it may be said that the blow struck by the *Namoa* sends forth upon us at a time when the Administration was about to pass from Mr Fleming to Governor Des Voeux.

That the apprehension of all concerned might have given a slip to the new energy brought into play by the experienced Governor; but that, alas! nothing is heard of in these days but fancy dress and Jubilee balls! That I suppose our high authorities are made of different stuff to what they were twenty years ago. That I am the late Sir Richard MacDonnell would have left no stone unturned to have brought these scoundrelly *Namoa* pirates to book, and he would have put off these rejoicings, I verily believe, until the main object of administration had been attained.

That the remarks made by Captain Ashton on the absence of prompt action, or of action of any kind, come from one who has a right to be heard, for such right on the part of the authorities may mean life or death to coasting ships.

That Captain Ashton can recall the days when the over-ready gunboats shot around like mosquitoes, dealing death and destruction to pirates and piratical craft.

That there can be no doubt this sturdy old Captain realizes the difference between that time and now, and mourns over it. That the Jubilee Programme looks fairly smooth, and complete, but it is said that some things have fallen through, owing to those concerned not having been consulted.

That the assumption that everything must give way to the public may be a lofty idea, but is one which H. E. the General, H. E. the Admiral, or the worthy Stewards of the Jockey Club might not see their way to adopt.

That the Pony Racing has been deemed likely to seriously interfere with the Race Meeting of the Jockey Club, and the equestrian sports will therefore be limited to Polo ponies.

That the details of the Naval and Military Review are not yet known, though the Admiral of the Station may be otherwise engaged by Jubilee week.

That the General Commanding will doubtless work in harmony with the Civil authorities, though it is not conceded that the Jubilee Committee have power to order a March-past.

That I see a leading resident, by the aid of a well-made Map of Hongkong, has endeavoured to show the road to a permanent Jubilee Memorial.

That it may be this is the better way, though I hear now of other rival plans. That your table of "The Great Strikings" is a sad list, but it must be read in connection with another table, as yet unpublished, of "The Great Indignation."

That I make no covert allusion here to the admirable performance given by the King of the Aeroplanes on the Happy Valley, whose only shrinkage was caused by those who looked at him without paying.

That it may be said without fear of contradiction that this is not the Jubilee year for the Hongkong Cricket Club.

That the hopes too rashly based upon the powers of the Hongkong Team could not have been dashed or "dun for" by the mere fact that the crack bat got the "rhumatism."

That the entire Team must have collapsed, owing to the too festive festivities and lavish hospitalities of their Singapore entertainers.

That the Straits Team should have had their revenge in perhaps bearable, seeing they have accomplished it upon their "native heath." But That Colombo should share in knocking out and trampling upon the fair chivalry of the Hongkong Cricketers—well, that remains to us now to jubilate over! That perhaps the Team may settle down in the Straits for a month or two and learn the game, before returning to the shadow of the City Hall.

THE NAMOA PIRACY CASE.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Mr Woodhouse resumed his inquiry into this case at the Magistrate's day. Gilbert Bruce Eldridge, chief officer of the *Namoa*, recalled. The examination shed I referred to the other day as desirable is one similar to that which is now on the Canton steamer wharf. I would suggest that the duty of preventing passengers from coming on board boats ought to rest with the Government. As a rule we commence to receive passengers twelve or eighteen hours before the steamer starts. The Government might place an officer on board the steamer 24 hours before, to prevent passengers from boarding from boats. I don't think cargo should be treated in the same way as passengers' luggage; that might be taken on board from boats. I presume the Government might pay the expenses of the preventive service by raising the tonnage dues or something of that kind. That in my opinion, what ought to be done, is the case of ships not lying alongside a wharf, the preventive officer on board might receive passengers by permit from one of the wharves where the passengers' luggage could be previously examined. I don't think it would be sufficient to search the luggage of passengers. Chinese passengers are very seldom transferred from one ship to another without landing. I should say the examination should apply only to Chinese passengers. At present passengers money is paid the board ship at the office. Under the new system I contemplate passengers money might still be paid on board. Sometimes passengers arriving late have not an opportunity of going to the office, as it is not always open. Tickets might be given to the examination shed instead of the office, and I don't think it would be an improvement. Passengers do not take their tickets individually; in most cases a boarding-house man takes tickets for a number of passengers. All the company concerns itself with is that the money is paid, and which are not a personal examination of the passengers as well as of their luggage. I would suggest that just before the steamer starts, after the ladders are up, detectives might go round and see that no notorious bad characters were on board.

Witness—Would it not be well that measures should be taken to prevent bad characters from coming to Hongkong by steamer?

The Witness—At the ports an examination is already made by the Customs. I think all officers of the ship should be officially armed. I think each officer should have a revolver and a Winchester repeating rifle in his berth, and that the same arms should be placed in the wheel-house and the engine-room. I should have it optional whether the officers should be armed with revolvers. I think there ought to be a personal examination of the passengers as well as of their luggage. I would suggest that just before the steamer starts, after the ladders are up, detectives might go round and see that no notorious bad characters were on board.

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the pipe when a crowd of passengers was on board, ready to be turned out by turning a cock at the door on the bridge's ladder. I think if the ladders were available and passengers were inspected, all such pirates would be impossible. John Mathieson, Inspector of Police, agreed with the last witness with regard to the hot-water hose. I think there ought to be a search of the passengers' luggage on the gangway for arms. It might be done by the Government at the expense of the company. I think there ought to be an examination of the passengers' luggage on the gangway for arms. It might be done by the Government at the expense of the company. I think there ought to be an examination of the passengers' luggage on the gangway for arms. It might be done by the Government at the expense of the company.

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HONGKONG: THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF ITS EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

The History of Hongkong commenced with the year 1841. At the beginning of that year the Island of Hongkong was ceded to the British Crown (20 January, 1841) under the treaty which was solemnly concluded between the Chinese Imperial Commissioner, Kienlin, and H. M. Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China, Captain Ch. Elliot, R.N., at the fort called Canton, near the Bazaar, Tientsin, Whampoa. At that time there were residing in Hongkong about 6000 Chinese, about 400 of whom spoke the Canton dialect, and the remainder the Hakka dialect. These people were scattered over more than twenty villages and hamlets, among which Shauki, (then called Ngan-yau-wai), Wongsing, Chikichik, (now called Aberdeen), Hongkong, (the present Little Hongkong), and Shek (the largest number of inhabitants. With the exception of the Hakka villages of Wongsing, Little Hongkong, and Aberdeen, the inhabitants of which were engaged in agriculture, the Chinese, who for centuries past had settled at various points along the shores of Hongkong, were almost exclusively fishermen. But many of the latter, and notably the population of Shauki and Aberdeen (including the island of Apichau), combined professional salt-smuggling and piratical operations with their lawful fishing occupations.

Poor and lawless as most of the Chinese inhabitants of Hongkong were at the time, they were not without the value of education. For at least a century before the British occupation of Hongkong, there were already small Chinese Schools in existence in the villages of Wongsing, Stanley, Little Hongkong, and Aberdeen. Each of these schools counted an attendance of some ten or twelve scholars, on an average 50 per centum, with their five teachers, represented, previous to the advent of the English, the entire school-going population of Hongkong, about 4.9 per cent. of the whole of the inhabitants.

Each of these 50 scholars used to pay to his teacher, apart from small presents of tea, sugar, fruit or fowl given at certain festivals, a monthly fee consisting of 30 cash and 3 catties of rice, representing the value of about 12 cents. In return for this fee, the young pupils received a list of characters (Pinyin) to be learned by heart, and a copy of the *Three-character Classic* (San-tze-king), the Four-character Classic (Si-tze-king), and in the rare case of boys attending school for more than three years—some of the so-called *Four Books* of ancient Chinese literature.

In addition to reading and memorizing exercises, the scholars were taught to write Chinese characters, on wooden tablets at first, and in the case of the few who could afford the additional expense, even on paper (by means of copy slips which were handed out by the teachers). During the harvest time in the Hakka villages, and during the annual fishing season among the Punti fishermen, the schools were closed, and the teachers left without fees, expecting what they earned by acting as letter-writers, accountants, fortune tellers, and gamblers for the people in general. However, the positive knowledge, apart from mere reading and writing, was disseminated by these Schools, "to teachers" personal influence, rather than their teaching, served to keep alive among the people the memory of morality and ceremonialism. Thus these little Schools did after all a small amount of genuine educational work by partaking of the general character of Chinese education which leans on ethics as European education leans on logic.

Such was the state of education in Hongkong previous to the time when the British flag was for the first time hoisted at the foot of Tai-ping-shan, on Tuesday, 26 January, 1841, and when formal possession was taken, for the time, of the whole Island of Hongkong, in the name of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

There is no record of any new school having been established in Hongkong during the first year of the Colony's existence. The attention of the Government and of the European community was more engrossed with the ravages of long wars, with the selection and laying out of building lots and with the erection of residences, offices and storehouses. Everything was altogether too unsettled yet to admit even of the thought of any measures towards improving the educational condition of the inhabitants. The Chinese also, who began early in 1841, to flock to the site of the present City of Victoria, consisted during the first few years of our Colonial history, chiefly of common labourers, stone-masons, bricklayers, carpenters, sailors, and other menials, and provision dealers, all of whom came to Hongkong for temporary employment rather than as settlers and left their families on the mainland. They naturally had neither time nor occasion to think of the education of the young. 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THE TONGUE.

'The bonnet tongue, an small and weak,
Can crush and kill,' declared the Greek.
'The tongue destroys a greater world,'
The Turk as it, 'thin does the sword.'
The Persian pro'st who sits with
A lengthy tongue, an early death.
Or a motes takes this form instead:
'Do not let your tongue cut off your head.'
'The tongue can speak a word whose speed,
Says the Chinese, "strips the steel."
While Arab says this import:
'The tongue's great strength is the heart.'
From Hebrew wit this maxim sprung:
'Thou art a fool, shouldst thou let the
The sacred writer crows the whole:
'Who keeps his tongue doth keep his soul.'
—Chicago Globe.

Patient (dissatisfied with dietary restrictions)—Look here, Doctor, I'm not going to starve to death just for the sake of living a little longer.

It is a melancholy fact and much to be regretted that good people who want only what is right often get what is left.
—Dallas, Texas, News.

TO TELL THE AGE OF A HORSE.

To tell the age of any horse,
Inspect the lower jaw, of course.
The six front teeth the tale will tell,
And every doubt and fear dispel.
The middle 'nippers' you behold
Before the colt is two weeks old;
Before eight weeks two more will come;
Eight months the 'corners' cut the gum;
The outside grooves will disappear
From middle two in just one year;
In two years from the second pair;
In three, the 'corners' too, are bare.
At two, the middle 'nippers' drop;
At three, the second pair can't stop;
When four years old, the third pair goes;
At five, a full new set he shows.
The deep black spots will pass from view
At six years from the middle two;
The second pair at a year;
At eight, the spot each 'corner' clears.
From middle 'nippers,' upper jaw,
At nine the black spots will withdraw.
The second pair at ten are white;
Eleven finds the 'corners' light.
As time goes on the horsemen know
The oval tooth three-sided grows;
They longer get, project before
Till twenty, when we know no more.
—Spore Moments.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ECENTRICITIES.

SOME REMARKS ON THE USE OF
THE TYPE-SETTER.
Quite recently, says the Year Round,
a Londoner, daily concluded its obituary notice of the late Baron Dumas as follows: 'A great Frenchman has passed away. God grant that many as great and who as wisely shall have their country, may follow him.' Not long ago an American paper gave a curious account of a Western millionaire. This concluded by observing that 'the arrived from California twenty years ago with only one shirt to his back; and since then he has contrived, by close application to business, to accumulate ten millions.'
A Newcastle paper, again, had the following, the composition, no doubt, of the advertiser: 'The Gleaner is one of the finest and bestest of the Times; her accommodation is in every respect good and comfortable, her crew skillful, steady and obliging, being well paid and decorated for pleasure trips.'
The leading paper in Queensland, a few months ago, in reviewing a book, remarked: 'There need be no demand no longer for Jules Verne's and other blackguards' works of imagination.' But the next issue had the correction: 'But other blackguards' plagiarized "Rider Haggard's." A financial paper had—'I sold and sent Lord Salisbury, W. H. Smith and Balfour, who are always telling lies, that by our agitation, etc. The

A NEW GAME OF CARDS.

IT IS CLAIMED THAT 'WALKER' WILL SUPPLANT WHIST AND POKER.
(Chicago Herald.)
'Waleedi' is the name of a new game of cards that has caused a flutter in society. From the furor that has followed its introduction into the charmed circle it would seem that what is to be pushed into the background to make room for the new game. The fairer sex of fashion, usually prone to shun card-playing, have yielded to its fascination, and 'Waleedi' has received a boom that will tend to make it one of the most popular of card games. At present, poker, euchre and whist have lost ground in favor of the new game. The names of the game, in its terms, and the names of the points to be made, Waleedi carries with it a Bret Harte suggestion. Reminiscences of mining camps, wild romantic scenery, and of the rush for wealth during the gold fever fit through the mind as 'Waleedi' is played. The game is called during the game. Waleedi itself is the name of a mine in silver Colorado. A peculiar dispute in connection with this mine led to its invention. The mine was owned by two men, one of whom was a partner in the mine. The mine was rich enough to work and the other to develop a 'chummy' he was confident would be found in the ledge some considerable distance on. A compromise was effected by an agreement by which they were to share, each an equal and to divide receipt from the ore taken from the tunnel. The former was to have the privilege to work all the veins at his own expense and to have all the receipts from them, but in case a 'chummy' was struck he was to grant his partner the privilege to work it and enjoy the profits. By playing the game it can be seen which man made his fortune first.

WE CAN ONLY SAY THAT HIS INITIALS ARE "J. D."

When a woman travels ten miles merely to ask a few questions we may assume that her curiosity is excited.
In the year 1889, a story went forth from Lovelock, Green, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, which aroused great interest in all the region thereabout. People came from various directions to enquire into the matter; what was alleged to have occurred had to do mostly with one man. If the story turned out to be true some good was likely to come of it; if false, it would only put the community more on their guard against all sorts of wild rumors. Among the women who were bound to get at the foundation of it was one from St. Albans and a cook from Loughborough.
How strangely things work out in this queer world. Seven years have passed and the facts are now to become generally public for the first time. It appears that about the first of January, 1889, an old resident of the place above named was said, and commonly believed, to be in a dying condition.
For five months an able and clever physician had been attending him constantly, no medical man could have done more. His ailment was decided to be gonorrhea and rheumatism, which are now held to be practically the same malady, differently located.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

Well, this began back in July, 1882. As time ran along the patient grew worse. The doctor's ability and experience didn't seem to count. The sufferer's ankles, feet, and hands, became badly swollen. We all know this must have been a scary symptom because the fluids of his body (and the body is nearly all fluid anyway)—instead of being carried off as they naturally should be, were flowing over their channels and inundating the parts around them. The doctor said the danger of this state of things lay in the fact, that when the water reached the heart or lungs it might end in sudden death. The cause of dropsy is the refusal of the kidneys to carry off the water; so much is plain. But what makes the kidneys refuse to work? We now know the reason of that. It is because they are partially paralyzed by a poison in the blood, arising from indigestion and food in the stomach. In plain English, a chronic state of indigestion and dyspepsia was eating the kidneys slowly but surely. It was reported—and of its truth there isn't a doubt—that his abdomen was blown like a bladder on account of the water which soaked all through his flesh. In conversation a few weeks ago, he said 'All my friends now looked on me as a dying man. And reasonably enough too, what chance is there for a man who is gradually drowning in this way?—For that is what it was drowning and nothing else in the world. Medicine appeared to be of no use, and the physician suggested that possibly the poor man might be helped if he could go away from home and try the baths, mineral waters, and change of scene and air. But nobody believed in that plan, and in honest truth, it is hardly likely that the wise physician believed in it himself. At all events the idea wasn't put into practice.

MAILS.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
HARBOUR, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA.
LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.
ON THURSDAY, the 15th January, 1891, at Noon, the Company's S.S. YANGTZE, Commandant LANTIER, with MAILES, PASSENGERS, SPOKES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 14th January, 1891. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, January 2, 1891. 20

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, Saturday Noon, 10th January, 1891.

STOCKS.	When Established.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Par Value of Share.	Amount Paid-up per share.	Reserve Fund.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.		Intrinsic value per share as per figures and at date of last Report.	Annual Yield to Investors at closing price, on basis of last Dividend.	CASH QUOTATIONS. (For Time Baryants see memo. at foot.)			Scale of Brokerage charged to Buyer and Seller.
							At credit of working a/c, or Bal. Brn't f'd.	DIVIDEND.			Closing.	Highest.	Lowest.	
Banks.														
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	1865	7,500,000	60,000	125	all	\$3,482,127.20	148,302.94	20 and 20 cents for 1890	Aug. 25, 90	\$218.92	6.66 per ct.	258 1/2 p. c. m. new issue, 262 1/2 p. c. m.	50 cents	
Marine Insurances.														
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	1867	2,000,000	10,000	250	20	770,000	\$331,691.66	28 1/2 p. c. for 1889	Oct. 14, 90	\$108.24	7.36	\$95	50 cents	
China Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.	1865	2,000,000	24,000	83.33	20	650,000	204,929.40	18 per cent. for year ending 30/9/90	Sept. 12, 90	\$52.08	7.68	\$64, steady	50 cents	
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.	1863	1,000,000	5,000	200	50	320,000.00	Tia. 423,721.70	10 p. c. for 1889—Tia. 6.23	April 11, 90	Tia. 240.08	8.74	Tia. 300, sales	\$2.50 a.	
Yangtze Insur. Association, Ltd.	1862	800,000	8,000	100	all	\$10,617.38	\$430,425.32	10% to net 1890	Jan. 1, 91	\$100.00	5.98	\$115, sales, ex div.	50 cents	
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	1881	2,500,000	10,000	250	60	600,000	\$164,064.63	10% for 1889	April 5, 90	\$22.35	12.90	\$15, sellers	25 cents	
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.	1886	3,000,000	30,000	100	20	1,056,019	\$303,340.20	2 1/2 p. c. for 1888	Feb. 25, 90	\$182.00	6.66	\$345, buyers	\$1.00	
Hongkong Fire Insur. Co., Ltd.	1868	2,000,000	8,000	250	30	700,000	\$244,085.63	10 p. c. for 1889	Feb. 25, 90	\$55.00	6.81	\$88, buyers	50 cents	
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	1870	2,000,000	20,000	100	20	20,000	100,816.08	10 p. c. for 1889	Mar. 14, 90	\$21.60	6.17	\$17	25 cents	
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	1866	2,000,000	20,000	100	20	20,000	\$185,019.92	10 p. c. for 1889	April 28, 90	\$20.00	9.33	\$74	25 cents	
Fire and Marine Insurances.														
Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd.	1884	4,000,000	40,000	100	20	11,875.91	\$26,736.35	10 p. c. for 1889	Aug. 26, 90	\$131.93	5.40	\$5 p. c. m. buyers	50 cents	
Docks and Wharves.														
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	1866	1,562,500	12,500	125	all	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	June 30, 90	—	4.11	\$78, buyers	50 cents	
Shipping.														
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steam-boat Co., Limited	1865	1,000,000	80,000	20	all	—	\$50,899.42	10 p. c. for 1889	Aug. 2, 90	\$31.83	6.57 per cent.	\$36, sellers	25 cents	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Limited	1882	1,200,000	60,000	10	all	—	\$6,126.13	10 p. c. for 1889	June 23, 90	\$10.70	3.46	25 p. c. m. sellers	50 cents	
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	1883	1,000,000	20,000	50	all	—	\$47,553.81	10 p. c. for 1889	Sept. 22, 90	\$83.83	4.78	\$47, buyers	60 cents	
China & Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.	1882	175,000	3,500	50	all	—	\$2,491.06	10 p. c. for 1889	Mar. 10, 90	\$57.09	5.06	\$134, sellers	50 cents	
Steam Launch Company, Ltd.	1886	100,000	2,000	50	30	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	—	25 cents	
Refineries.														
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	1878	1,500,000	15,000	100	all	—	\$11,873.93	10 p. c. for 1889	Aug. 19, 90	\$100.79	4.02	\$173, buyers	50 cents	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	1882	700,000	7,000	100	all	—	\$13,222.22	10 p. c. for 1889	Aug. 12, 90	\$102.73	10.00	\$100, sellers	50 cents	
Lands and Trusts.														
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Company, Ltd.	1889	5,000,000	50,000	100	50	1,250,000	\$601.04	10 p. c. for 1889	July 23, 90	\$74.91	5.55	\$90, sellers	50 cents	
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Ltd.	1889	300,000	6,000	50	30	—	\$1,637.15	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	\$14, buyers	25 cents	
Trust & Loan Co. of China, Ltd.	1889	1,000,000	10,000	100	10	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	\$100, nom.	\$2.00	
Tramways.														
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Limited	1887	125,000	1,250	100	all	—	\$214.55	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	\$80, nom.	50 cents	
Mining.														
(a) The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1889	180,000	18,000	10	all	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	\$14, buyers	25 cents	
(b) Jelobu Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.	1889	250,000	25,000	10	all	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	\$1, nom.	10 cents	
(c) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited	1889	575,000	11,500	50	2	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	\$5, nom.	10 cents	
Panjin & Sanghi Tin Mining Co., Ltd.	1889	600,000	60,000	10	all	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	\$2, nom.	10 cents	
Societe Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin	1888	4,000,000	8,000	500	all	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	\$52, buyers	\$2.50 a.	
(a) Imrieu Mines, Limited	1889	1,000,000	10,000	100	all	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	\$14, sellers	10 cents	
Ruby Mines	—	1,000,000	10,000	100	all	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	\$1, sellers	10 cents	
Planting, &c.														
East Borneo Planting Co., Ltd.	1888	200,000	4,000	50	all	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	\$10, nom.	10 cents	
(a) Sengai Kuyah Planting Co., Ltd.	1888	250,000	5,000	50	40	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	\$1, nom.	10 cents	
China-Borneo Company, Limited	1889	750,000	7,500	100	50	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	\$7, nom.	25 cents	
(a) Labuk Planting Co., Limited	1889	250,000	5,000	50	30	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	\$24, buyers	50 cents	
(b) H. G. Brown & Co., Limited	1889	300,000	6,000	50	all	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	\$10, nom.	10 cents	
(c) The Lamag Planting Co., Ltd.	1889	300,000	6,000	50	25	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	—	10 cents	
Hotels, Building, &c.														
Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited	1866	300,000	3,000	100	all	—	\$3,477.10	10 p. c. for 1889	Sept. 7, 90	\$100.00	3.75	\$160, nom.	50 cents	
Austin Arms Hotel & Building Company, Limited	1888	200,000	4,000	50	50	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	nominal.	25 cents	
Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Ltd.	1889	200,000	4,000	50	35	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	\$20, sales	25 cents	
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	1889	625,000	12,500	50	40	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	\$31, nom.	60 cents	
Shamoon Hotel & Land Co., Ltd.	1889	100,000	2,000	50	20	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	\$18, nom.	25 cents	
Richmond Terrace, Estate and Building Company, Ltd.	1889	100,000	1,000	100	all	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	\$200, nom.	50 cents	
Borneo Hotel & Stores Co., Ltd.	—	50,000	1,000	50	30	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	\$20, nom.	50 cents	
Dispensaries.														
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	1886	600,000	6,000	10	all	—	\$141.88	10 p. c. for 1889	Nov. 5, 90	\$12.65	6.38	\$22, buyers	15 cents	
Cruickshank & Co., Limited	1888	80,000	1,600	50	all	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	nominal.	50 cents	
Lighting.														
Hongkong & China old issue Gas Co., Limited (new)	1864	50,000	5,100	10	all	—	\$10,843.77	10 p. c. for 1889	Apr. 17, 89	\$11.18.10	6.23	\$130, nom.	50 cents	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	1889	300,000	30,000	10	8	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	\$74, sellers	10 cents	
Iron Foundries.														
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited	1889	150,000	6,000	25	all	—	1,000	10 p. c. for 1889	Feb. 24, 90	par	—	\$22, nom.	25 cents	
A. G. Gordon & Co., Limited	1889	100,000	6,000	25	20	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	July 31, 89	\$21.13	—	\$8	25 cents	
Brick and Cement.														
Hongkong Brick and Cement Company, Limited	1886	100,000	4,000	25	17.50	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	\$12, nom.	25 cents	
Green Island Cement Company Limited	1886	1,000,000	20,000	50	50	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	\$30, sellers	50 cents	
Miscellaneous.														
Hongkong Ice Co., Limited	1881	125,000	5,000	25	all	—	\$46,000	10 p. c. for 1889	Aug. 8, 90	\$35.78	4.21	\$95, sellers	50 cents	
H'kong & China Bakery Co., Ltd.	1872	30,000	600	50	all	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	Mar. 14, 90	\$50.83	5.88	\$75, nom.	60 cents	
H.K. Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	1883	150,000	3,000	50	all	—	15,000	10 p. c. for 1889	Feb. 22, 90	\$54.24	4.31	\$139	25 cents	
Dairy Farm Co., Limited	1886	100,000	10,000	10	all	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	\$12, nom.	10 cents	
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1886	12,000	1,200	10	all	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	May 16, 90	par	—	\$10, nom.	10 cents	
Marinburg Furniture Co., Ltd.	1889	75,000	3,000	25	6	—	—	10 p. c. for 1889	—	—	—	—	10 cents	

Intimations.

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